MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION) (DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI): (a) All the States and Union Territories have reported commencement of the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education as per the phasing approved by the Government. This year, 2458 Blocks are covered by the Programme.

(b) The programme was launched on 15th August, 1995. The allocation for the current year is Rs. 611.79 crores.

(c) About 3.37 crore children studying in Primary Classes are covered under the Programme during this year.

Result of Total Literacy Campaign

663. SHRI ASHOK MITRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a summary statement is now available of the results of the total literacy campaign launched in the country since 1992-93;

(b) the name of the state where the campaign has been most successful and that of the state where achievement has been the least; and

(c) the measures Government have initiated or propose to initiate for ensuring that no large-scale lapse to illiteracy occurs following the formal ending of the campaign?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPTT. OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The National Literacy Mission has the mandate to make 100 million persons literate in the age-group of 15—35 years by the end of the Eighth Five-Year Plan. The total literacy campaign is the principal strategy of NLM for eradication of illiteracy. Under the district-wide literacy campaigns launched throughout the country, achievements in terms of number of persons made literate are shown in the State-wise statement, *(see* below).

The campaign approach, till now, has been most successful in the States and Union Territories having high literacy rates and positive indicators like strong primary education system, adequate mobilisation of non-governmental organisations, and adequate academic and technical resource support. These are the States of Kerala, West Bengal, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Goa and the Union Territories of Pondicherry and Chandigarh. During the past two years, the thrust of NLM has been on Hindi-speaking States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh where the progress of literacy campaigns is comparatively slow.

(c) Under the campaign approach, after conclusion of the total literacy campaign, post literacy programme for two years is taken up in the districts to mop-up the left-out learners, and consolidate the gains acquired during LTC and that the neoliterates develop abilities for self-learning and do not relapse to illiteracy.

To avoid relapse to illiteracy among the neoliterates, and to acquire skills for application of the knowledge gained in improving the general well-being of the neoliterates, NLM has a scheme of continuing education for the neoliterates through the Jana Shikshan Nilayams throughout the country. Recently, this scheme of Continuing Education has been reformulated incorporating a wide range of activities for the neoliterates including facilities for continuing education centres which provide library services, reading room facilities, learning and training facilities, information window, etc. A wise range of functional programmes including equivalency programmes, income generating programmes, quality of life improvement programmes and individual interest promotion programmes have also been

included in this scheme. The scheme has been submitted to the Cabinet for approval.

Statement

Number of persons made literate since the launching of National Literacy Mission under Total Literacy Campaigns

S.No.	State/U.T.	Persons made literate
I.	Andhra Pradesh	56,74,375
2.	Assam	1,36,021
3.	Bihar	12,10,415
4.	Goa	49,910
5.	Gujarat	31,86,666
6.	Haryana	1,90,035
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2,92,373
8.	Karnataka	25,23,740
9.	Kerala	13,45,000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	14,27,277
11.	Maharashtra	20,52,555
12.	Orissa	13,22,861
13.	Punjab	86,756
14.	Rajasthan	7,93,713
15.	Tamil Nadu	27,81,837
16.	Uttar Pradesh	11,28,917
17.	West Bengal	67,75,361
18.	Chandigarh	23,699
19.	Delhi	6,774
20.	Pondicherry	88,799

Plan for Intcr-basin transfer of water

664. SHRI BHAGBAN MAJHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a plan for the inter-basin transfer of water;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement that plan so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) A National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development prepared by the Ministry of Water Resources in 1980, envisages inter-linkages between various Peninsular rivers and Himalayan rivers for transfer of water from water surplus basins to water deficient basins for optimum utilisation of water resources. In all 17 water transfer links under Peninsular component and 19 water transfer links under Himalayan component are envisaged.

(c) The National Water Development Agency, was established in 1982 to carry out the Studies of Peninsular river component. Studies of Himalayan rivers component have also been Entrusted to this Agency in 1990.

The Agency has completed prefeasibility Studies for all the 17 links under Peninsular Component and 5 links under the Himalayan Component. The balance Prefeasibility Studies for Himalayan Component are likely to be completed duirng VIII Plan.

The Feasibility Studies for 3 links under the Peninsular component have been completed. The balance Feasibility Studies for Peninsular component and those of Himalayan Component are scheduled to spill over to IX and X Plan.

बिहार और उड़ीसा मे साक्षरता –दर

665. **श्री जनार्दन यादव :** क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार और उड़ीसा राज्य के किन-किन जिलों में साक्षरता की दर इसकी राष्ट्रीय औसत दर से कम हैं;

(ख) इन दोनों राज्यों के उन जिलों में साक्षरता को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाई करने का विचार रखती है तथा तत्संबधी ब्यौरा क्या हैं?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (शिक्षा विभाग और संस्कृति विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शैलजा) : (क) वर्ष 1991 की जनगणना के अनुसार बिहार तथा उड़ीसा के जिन जिलों की साक्षरता दर राष्ट्रीय औसत से कम हैं वे निम्नवत है,

बिहार : नालन्दा, भोजपुर , रोहतास , औरंगाबाद , जहानाबाद , गया, नवादा , सारण, सिबान , गोपालगंज , पश्चिम चंपारण, पूर्व चंपारन , सीतामड़ी , मजुफ्फरपुर , वैशाली , बेगूसराय, समस्तीपुर, दरभंगा , मधुबनी , सहरसा, मधेपुरा, पूर्णिया , कठिहार , खगाड़िया , मुंगेर , भागलपुर,